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Berlin Furious About British Victory

Copenhagen, Jan. 25.—According to private reports, Berlin has been driven into almost ungovernable fury by the British success in the North Sea. The most rosy construction the newspapers so far put on the commanding admiral's report is that the battle ended in a draw, with honors divided, but the official uncertainty as to the supposed loss of a British ship generally is interpreted as indicating a German defeat in the face of a numerically stronger force.

Admiral Beatty's victory, read between the lines of the German newspaper comments, has had an enormously demoralizing effect on Berlin.

The feeling against Britain has increased beyond all bounds. The German people were expecting some victory to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday on Wednesday, and it is understood the German squadrons were making another dash to bombard the English coast, as a birthday plum.

Britain's answer to the Zeppelin raid has shown the German military and naval critics the futility of following wild schemes of no military value.

SUDDEN STIFFENING OF AUSTRIAN FRONT IS NEWEST FEATURE.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The following French official communication was issued tonight: "There is nothing to report."

Petrograd, Jan. 25.—The following Russian official communication was issued today from general headquarters:

"On January 24, in the region between the Vitulka and the Mtsnva river there was no important modification to report, but there have been engagements between small numbers of units and rifle firing. On the left bank of the Vitulka, in the village of Prevala, North of the Boljokov farm the Germans were successful on January 23 in capturing from us one of our advance trenches of secondary importance. On the 24th, near the same region, the Germans attempted an offensive, and were successful in moving forward one by one and occupying another of their own trenches which they had previously abandoned. As a result of our efficient fire they were obliged to evacuate that trench, which we seized. On January 24 our artillery checked seriously the movements of their troops along the front. At one point we captured by means of our heavy artillery a trench of the enemy, together with machine guns. In the region of the village of Kourichine, about five miles north of Rawa, our artillery destroyed an armored automobile which was advancing to bombard our positions. In Galicia we note a certain animation and activity among the Austrians among the Carpathian passes, beginning with that of Dubica."

Vienna, Jan. 25.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In Poland and Galicia no important engagements have occurred, with the exception of one of the lower Dniepr, where there was a violent artillery fight. The Russian attacks with the purpose of recapturing the positions taken by us in the upper Ung valley and near Voznesensk were repulsed with heavy losses. In the battles during the last two days in the Carpathians we have taken one thousand prisoners."

London, Jan. 25.—The sudden change of the Austrian front in the eleventh hour to check the Russian invasion of Hungary as a natural sequence of the occupation of Bukovina, seems for the present to be the event of chief military importance. The Russians seem to recognize this and all recent despatches from Petrograd have emphasized the Austro-German offensive in the southeastern theatre.

Second in importance, perhaps, are the Russian movements near the east and west Prussian frontiers—movements of which the German statement received by wireless today takes cognizance, at the same time insisting that no new advances into German territory are now feared.

In the western theatre there has been so little change that the British newspapers print the official communications with scant comment, preferring to feature Sunday's naval action. Facts concerning this engagement are now as detailed as might be desired, and the admiral's report to tonight has added nothing to the original announcement.

With great battles now to be fought out at her front door, Roumania has not yet decided to join in the conflict, but it is particularly the situation in the Balkans is summing, and it is believed that action will come suddenly. The Italian, Greek and Bulgarian ministers were among the callers at the foreign office today.

The Swedish press is showing renewed irritation against the British contraband policy, and some of the Stockholm papers suggests reprisals in the way of forbidding the transportation of goods destined for Great Britain over Swedish railways. One paper says that the country should strengthen her defenses, by means of which she would be able to command respect for her neutrality.

A Vienna newspaper declares that the new Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has stated that he will refuse territorial concessions to Italy and Roumania, even if such a refusal should be the cause of them entering the war upon the side of the allies.

It is said in London, owing to reports that Germany is seizing all foodstuffs for military use, the American steamer *Wilhelmina* bound from New York for Germany with goods, is likely to be stopped by the allies unless a positive guarantee is given that her cargo will not reach the German army.

American reports that the fifty year untrained men of the landsturm in the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is located, have been cited to appear for medical examination.

HOW DEATH OCCURS IN SHELL EXPLOSIONS

Paris, Jan. 25.—Dr. Senier, of the French Ministry of War, in the *Presse Medicale*, which certainly explains previous vague accounts of soldiers killed by the wind of shells, shock of explosion, gaseous fumes, or even nervous disturbance. He stated that a soldier brought to the hospital affected by a big shell bursting nearby, though unburned, presented "signs of grave disturbance, face pale and anxious, nose pinched, eyes hollow, respiration rapid, superficial pulse and faints frequently."

Despite treatment he died a few hours later. An autopsy showed the lungs and stomach full of blood, which came from a large rupture in each lung. These were due to air pressure resultant from the explosions, which forced into the lungs a greater volume of air than was endurable.

HAVE TO WEAR MASKS IN EARTHQUAKE ZONE

Rome, Jan. 25.—King Victor Emmanuel has placed the royal palace at Gaeta at the disposal of earthquake refugees and wounded. Notwithstanding the stormy weather, snow and freezing rain falling, the King yesterday moved to Gaeta, where he stayed, Italy and Sicily, and seeing that the work of housing the population was proceeding.

The workmen in the ruins are now forced to wear masks or to close their nostrils with cotton wool saturated with camphor in order to avoid inhaling the odors from the decomposing bodies.

Germany's Hand Is Shown Again

London, Jan. 25.—The Morning Post, in an editorial discussing the *Wilhelmina* case, says it is another test case prepared by the friends of Germany in America for the injury of British interests.

"This is a more plausible and a more insidious experiment," the writer says, "than the *Danish* and it is allowed will be more injurious to the cause of the Allies than the *Danish* case, when whole nations are in arms. The presumption must be that food was signed out to an enemy who held the army in the field. Even if it is actually consumed by the civilian population it affords an equal quantity for the troops. Therefore, although food may be called conditional contraband, the condition is universal and should admit of no exception."

"At present German food prices are but little above those of the British food prices, but the allies hope that if the blockade continues in time it will become extremely irksome for the German people to continue at war, owing to the increasing scarcity of food and they will desire their government to discontinue the war."

"If Americans will fairly consider it, this is the most merciful way of ending such a conflict, which otherwise may continue to rage until the manhood of Europe is destroyed. Neutrality is not merely an affair of the seas, it is an affair of the land also. As American citizens are fond of trying test cases, let them endeavor to supply the Belgians in the field with guns, or even with food, through such German ports as are in German hands."

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THE BELGIANS MUST BE FED IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY FIGHT FOR THE GERMAN ARMY; THEREFORE AMERICAN CITIZENS HELP THE ENEMY BY RELIEVING HIM FROM A RESPONSIBILITY. BUT WHERE BELGIUM IS STILL UNCONQUERED NO AMERICAN SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ENTER WITH ANY KIND OF SUPPLIES BY A ROUTE IN THE HANDS OF GERMANY. AND SO WITH THE NORTH OF FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES CANNOT TRADE THERE, EVEN WITH THE CIVIL POPULATION, BECAUSE IT IS IN THE HANDS OF GERMANY.

"Nor have we heard that the United States is able to trade with Russia through the Bosphorus, or for that matter, through the Baltic, even in goods which are not contraband of war. The enemy is fast sea his land power with far more ruthlessness than we use our sea power, and what America asks us to do is to subordinate the power we have gained upon the sea at vast expense, so that American trade may nourish and supply an enemy who is destroying our subjects and wealth of our allies, and our own wealth, wherever he can reach them."

"There is a right and wrong in this war and the United States by their public opinion have already shown where they believe the right to lie."

SHIFT OF WIND SAVED BELGIAN RELIEF STEAMER

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 26.—A favorable shift of wind last night was all that saved the *Californian* Belgian relief ship *Camino* from being dashed to pieces on the dangerous rocks off Cheticamp Head. The convoying fleet, consisting of the steamer *Kanawha*, the Canadian government steamer *Lady Laurier* and the U.S. revenue cutter *Andromeda*, were powerless to help the *Camino*, which was picked up disabled by the *Kanawha* Jan. 5.

The terrific seas snapped her big towing hawser, and made it impossible to get another line aboard her. Her engines were helpless, and she drifted towards the sun-covered rocks.

So serious did the *Camino's* plight become that a powerful tug, a steamer with a Lytle gun operated by a detachment of bluejackets from a warship and the lifeboat crew at Cheticamp Head were ordered to the rescue. After being driven steadily towards the rocks for more than seven hours the *Camino's* course to destruction was halted by the wind veering into the southwest. She was driven off shore and finally anchored safely.

GERMANS IN COMMAND OF ARMIES NOW

Rome, Jan. 25.—Austria's eastern army has been augmented by heavy reinforcements, and it is reported that they come partly from Germany. Not only is the breaking of the Russian offensive aimed at in Hungary, but the threatening of the Car's hold on Subotina. Official dispatches from Vienna today report the capture of several trenches held by the Russians in the Carpathians. They constituted the outposts by which the Russians held the passes leading into Transylvania and Hungary. In North Walra, Southern Bukovina, Austrian artillery forced the evacuation of several lines of trenches. Some credence is given to reports that the Austrian and German shells are "swapping" armor. A reported result of the recent conferences in Berlin is that large bodies of German troops are passing into Eastern Hungary to block the Russian line.

"TREASON IS TREASON," SAYS AJTORONTO CADI

Toronto, Jan. 25.—"Why is that man, not in the dock? He is here charged with the execution of treason is treason."

In these words Magistrate Denison greeted Emile Nerlich, the wealthy importer, as he stood beside his counsel in the police court this morning. Nerlich had been taken from the jail to the detective office for an interview with his lawyer, and Inspector Kennedy and Magistrate thought that he should not be allowed such liberties. He said so, and declared that there was no such thing as bail when the preliminary arrest was postponed until Thursday next. The court was jammed with prominent business men.

U. S. SENDS REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE

Washington, Jan. 25.—Secretary Bryan tonight made public the text of the note from Germany annulling the expatriation certificates of authority of neutral consuls in U.S.A. and issued a paraphrase of the American government's reply.

While the German note consisted of the expatriation of neutral consuls to have "expired," the American government takes the view that they merely have been suspended. In this way the Washington government avoided committing itself to the question of whether or not the sovereignty of Belgium had expired with the German military occupation. At

the same time the United States shows a willingness to make arrangements for the continuance of consuls personally not objectionable to the German authorities.

American Consul General Diederich at Antwerp already has been recognized by the German government and the American note makes inquiry whether the consuls at Liege and Brussels, the only two other places where neutral consuls are now permitted by the German military authorities to do business, are personally satisfactory to the local authorities.

HOW DAME RUMOR GOT 'PEG PEOPLE QUITE UNEASY

Winnipeg, Jan. 25.—The case with which rumors start is illustrated in the recent story that Winnipeg battalions were preparing for a German attack on Sunday night, and that all the soldiers now under training had been served out with ball cartridges, the sentries doubled and all the officers called into barracks in preparation for a night attack. The matter was the subject of discussion on the street cars, and much speculation was aroused over the incident.

The truth of the story is that one of the local battalions did send out a call for all officers to be in barracks and did double its sentries and did many other little things of a similar nature during the night of Saturday, but all that was done in the nature of training work to fit men into their places, to drill and train them and keep alive the interest in their work. The men are not informed of why such orders are being given, nor is any explanation at any time vouchsafed them and thus the conjecture, with the result that rumors are spread and all kinds of weird ideas are scattered broadcast over the city.

TOOK REFUGE IN TREES FOR 12 HOURS FROM WOLVES

Winnipeg, Jan. 25.—Four fur-trapper were treed by wolves near Sylvan, Man., last week, and held captive for 12 hours by the vicious horde, according to word which reached the city early this morning. Victor Kuhn, E. L. Hay, E. D. De Meter and E. Clancy were the four men who had this adventure. Each man scrambled for a tree and in their hurry they dropped their guns. Each reached a place of safety, and then tried to frighten away the beasts by hurling branches at them, but they succeeded only in scaring the brutes from the foot of the trees. All night long they sat on their haunches a short distance away from their prospective prey and waited hungrily. The man dared not come down. It was not until after daylight that a gang of Bohemian teamsters passing on their way to a lumber camp rescued the trappers.

GAMBLING GOT THIS YOUNG MAN IN WRONG

Winnipeg, Jan. 25.—Gambling is said to have been responsible for the position of W. F. Holman, who is now under arrest in Minneapolis, charged with the theft of \$2,400 from the Bank of Nova Scotia, in which he was clerk. Deputy Chief of Police Newton last Saturday night brought Holman back to face the charge.

The alleged theft was committed two or three months ago and Holman disappeared about the same time. His whereabouts were discovered by a private detective agency, but the Minneapolis police effected the arrest.

SEVEN YEAR SENTENCE FOR CATTLE THIEF

Calgary, Jan. 25.—Dennis Donovan, a Gleichen rancher, was found guilty of stealing cattle today and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

Strong Protest of Senator Root

Washington, Jan. 25.—Grave fear that the pending government ship purchase bill, if carried into effect, would involve the United States in serious international controversies, was expressed in the senate today by Senator Root, of New York. Addressing himself largely to the legal aspects of the measure and what the administration plans to do under it, the senator also charged the Democrats with attempting to rush the bill through by "brute force and weight of votes," and solemnly warned his colleagues against the danger of reducing the senate to a mere "registering" instead of a legislative body.

Mr. Root went deeply into international questions and pointed out that for the period of the Great Britain, France and Russia had adopted as their rule a modified form of the rule agreed to in the "declaration of London," that transfers of ships during the war only could be valid when the vendor of such ships was not made to escape the danger of capture or other consequences of war.

"None of these great powers will permit citizens of an enemy to rob them of their trade by transfer of ships they are entitled to capture on the high seas to a neutral flag," he insisted. "I am not arguing against buying a ship, but buying an international quarrel with every ship. If we want to maintain neutrality we must hold close to it."

GREAT WELCOME TO CANADIAN SHIP

Winnipeg, Jan. 25.—A letter received in Winnipeg from a member of the crew of the Dominion government ice breaker, *Earl Grey*, sold to the Russian government, tells of the voyage across and of the entry into Archangel harbor through a field of ice ten inches thick.

When rounding the Norwegian coast the *Earl Grey* was chased by a German cruiser, which she eluded by her superior 20-knot speed. As she crashed through the ice into her new home port, a great welcome was accorded the ship and later a religious service was performed on her decks by the bishop of Archangel, and a purse of gold divided among her crew.

When the letter was written she had maintained an open channel for the Russian gunboats and Canadian Marconi operators and a petty officer remained in the Russian service, the other members of the crew returning.

ALL SIGNS POINT TO EARLY MOVE OF CANADIANS

London, Jan. 25.—A visit yesterday to Lavington, a Wiltshire village, where the Canadian field artillery is billeted, shows that the sickness which has prevailed on the south side of Salisbury Plain is equally rife on the north. A spacious manor house has been converted into a hospital (No. 2 general, under Lieut.-Col. D. W. McPherson), which only takes less serious or non-surgical cases. About 150 horses are also in hospital, but the Canadian veterinary service is doing good work and has restored several animals which had been condemned to slaughter.

All ambulances are directed to an camp, which is expected and favored from a medical standpoint as likely to stamp out meningitis. The fact that the second brigade, seventh battery, started firing for the first time Saturday is also considered significant.

The experience of the contingent at Salisbury may mean the selection of another camp for the second contingent, and on this subject it is feared urgent representations are being made from several quarters.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOLEY, PROPRIETOR

VERDI KNEW THE SPIRIT OF GERMANY

Professor Carlo Padellini, lecturer in English at the Royal Technical Institute, writes from Florence to The London Times, remarking that Germany's aggression of today, showing her unrelenting and domineering instinct of rapacity, gives an opportunity for the publication of a letter Giuseppe Verdi wrote at the time of the great shock of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. It seems indeed written but yesterday.

The great composer's letter, addressed to the Countess Clara Maffei, dated November 20, 1870, is as follows:

"This calamity of France puts desolation in my heart, just as it does in yours. France has given our modern world its liberty and civilization, and if she fails, let us not deceive ourselves, our liberty and civilization will fall with her. Our men of letters and politicians will, may boast of German knowledge and science and God forgive them—even of the arts of those conquerors, but a glance backward would let them see that the old blood of the Goths is still running in German veins; hard, intolerant, despisers of all that is not German, and inclined to a boundless rapacity. Men of brain, but heartless, strong, but uncivilized. And that King (William I) who I should name of God and Providence, constantly on his lips, destroys the best part of Europe and thinks himself destined to reform the manners and punish the vices of our modern world. What a missionary! Attilla of olden times—another missionary—stopped before the majesty of the ancient world's capital, but this one is going to bomb the capital of the modern world, and now that Bismarck wants people to know that Paris will be spared, I fear all the more that it will, at least, be partly ruined. Why? Perhaps in order that there may no longer exist so beautiful a capital, such a one as they will never be able to create. Poor Paris, that I saw so beautiful, so gay, so splendid, last April. And afterward, I should have liked a more generous policy on our part and a debt of gratitude paid off. One hundred thousand of our men could perhaps have saved France. At all events, I thought before signing a peace defeated with the French, to this inertia that will cause us to be despised one day. The European war we shall not avoid, and we shall be devoured. It will not be tomorrow, but it will be some day. An excuse is easily found. It may be Rome, the Mediterranean, and then is there not the Adriatic Sea? They have already proclaimed Germany!

Only a few years before the above quoted letter was written, at the time Prussia had fixed its greedy eyes upon the Danish provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, warned Great Britain and the world as to the great peril of the future. It was in the house of commons that he said: "But Germany, which possesses almost every other advantage, is not a great naval power, and Germany wants a coast. This is the real reason why Denmark, supposed to be weak, is to be invaded in this age of liberty on the plea of nationality. It is to gain the harbors of the Baltic and to secure the mouths of the Elbe, that the plea of German nationality is put forth. Hitlerbo in the Baltic, Russia and the Scandinavian peninsula have prevented this project. Germany, while Holland and Great Britain have intercepted in the North Sea its maritime development. But now, under shelter of the plea of nationality, taking advantage of the fact that the King of Denmark possesses in Schleswig perhaps 150,000 subjects of German race, his dominions are to be invaded, and may be conquered notwithstanding the valor of his few but determined subjects, in order that Prussia may suddenly appear as a great maritime power."

He continued: "I do not wish to argue this case with respect to the interests of England. I do not wish to say anything about whether it is or is not for the interest of England that a new naval power should spring up among the nations of the Baltic or the Northern Seas. But this I wish to lay down as a principle, that it is for the interest of England, and not of England alone

but of all Europe, that peace should be maintained. And peace cannot be maintained if the policy of Prussia be permitted to pass unnoticed and unopposed."

HOW ABOUT IT?

About ten non-combatants killed and a number of others wounded is the record made in England by German aeroplanes dropping bombs on fortified and defenceless towns. Women, boys, girls and little children are among the victims of the German attack.

All this is contrary to the ethics of war and contrary to the Hague conventions, of which Germany and the United States are both signers.

The raid on these English towns has not even the shadow of excuse which is urged, in defence of Belgian outrages. Belgium has been the arena of war, with hundreds of thousands of German troops passing through it, and incidentally devastating it, in order to reach a definite goal. The airship raids on England are not in connection with any military movement, nor can there possibly be any military advantage gained through them. They are nothing more or less than a means of deliberate murder.

It may properly be asked what the United States has to say about these murders by its co-signatory of the Hague conventions. Does neutrality go so far as to prevent a protest against these crimes while permitting a protest in defence of United States commerce?

A record of United States exports of munitions of war for November shows that that country did a trade of several million dollars with belligerent countries in this direction. Is the United States, it plays fairly be asked, concerned only in its trade, and in the preservation of its own neutrality? There is no doubt at all that a definite campaign has been undertaken by Germany to involve Great Britain and the United States in a breach of friendship by any means available. That campaign will fail, because in neither country would self-interest be allowed to go so far as to bring about so great a disaster.

Yet surely the duty of the United States goes farther than that. It has not been undertaken by it. Surely that great nation, neutral though it is, will not consent to stand before the world as refusing to protest, and, if necessary, enforce its protest, against crimes on humanity whose equals have never been perpetrated by any civilized nation. Surely the voice of the greatest thinkers and writers in the republic urging it to action will not much longer be disregarded by its statesmen.

The British Empire does not ask for itself the sympathy or support of any neutral nation, but the British Empire, as representing the other branch of the great Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, is looking anxiously to see from the United States some concrete vindication of those principles of civilization for which that brotherhood stands.

NEUTRALITY OF HOLLAND IS NEXT TO BE VIOLATED.

London, Jan. 22.—The most important feature of the latest German exploit, the air raid on the north coast, was which cost four lives, is, in the London view, the presumption that the raiders, both in coming and returning, violate the neutrality of Holland, and all despatches from Amsterdam received since the raid positively declare that the airships passed directly over the entire Frisian islands and it is considered in the highest degree probable that the government will make formal protest to The Netherlands government.

Although the loss of life and property was insignificant compared to that of the more spectacular sea raid on Yorkshire coast, public indignation runs, if possible, even higher than after that event, and every comment heard is chiefly concerned with the question of the violation of Holland's borders.

An especially interesting feature of the case is, that it is only lately since Germany herself formally protested to Switzerland against an alleged breach of her neutrality by the French and British aeroplanes while making for Friedrichshafen. On that occasion, it is remembered here, the allied raiders were able to demonstrate, beyond all doubt, that they had passed only over French and German territory. In the present case, there seems to be no doubt that the Germans passed over the Frisian islands, if not over a portion of the main land.

London, Jan. 22.—The German airships for they are thus described by the German official report—which paid a four-hour visit to the coast towns of Norfolk Tuesday night, dropped 29 or more bombs. These killed four persons, injured ten or more others, and did considerable damage to property. The report that a fifth person, a soldier, had been killed, proved to be incorrect.

Kasemouth and King's Lynn, the largest towns visited, suffered the greatest damage. Eight bombs were dropped in the former town, one of them killing an old man and an old woman, injuring three others and smashing every window within a radius of several hundred yards. In King's Lynn a woman and a boy were killed by bombs which demolished a row of cottages.

The aircraft also visited Cromer, which, however, was not attacked; Sheringham, where four bombs were dropped; Dersingham, Grimsby, Southsea and Haslemere, each of which received one missile. Southsea and Haslemere are within three miles of the King's Sandringham residence and near the former place, where the windows of the village church were shattered, Queen Alexandra has a summer bungalow.

The constitution of the raiding fleet is still a matter of discussion. Major Astley, who commands the National Reserve at King's Lynn, says that as the result of the information received by him he will report officially that one of the latest Zeppelin dirigibles took part. Some persons declare that they saw huge airships, but others assert that only aeroplanes and seaplanes took part.

Aeronautical experts are of the opinion from the size of the bombs dropped, weighing from 50 to 100 pounds, each that aircraft of the small-toned rigid personal type were employed, and as the German official statement refers to "airships" it is presumed that these were the ships used. They are better known, and heavier than Zeppelins, but are slower and carry less ammunition.

Whether by coincidence or because the British and French authorities had knowledge of the enterprise, minor aerial demonstrations as to lighting came into effect in both Paris and London Tuesday night. As a consequence of the raid the insurance rates against damage by aircraft were doubled, and is now from 50 to 60 shillings per cent. A large business was done even at those high rates.

PACKING PLANT FAVORED BY FARMERS.

Edmonton, Jan. 22.—The possibility of establishing a cooperative packing plant in Alberta occupied a greater part of the session of the Alberta farmers at their convention yesterday afternoon. The discussion arose out of the following resolution presented by the Fairgrove Union:

"We respectfully request that a pork packing plant be now built and operated under the government's offer, the supply of pigs required for same by the government being now in possession of the farmers."

In speaking for the resolution at the request of the convention, W. F. Stevens, provincial live stock commissioner, said that at the present time there were some 28 grass widows of the co-operative plan in Alberta, caused through the fact that the farmers were willing to ship to the co-operative association so long as it was paying a higher price than were other buyers, but so soon as the independent buyers paid a higher price they forsook the co-operative concern and allowed it to fight for itself.

Mr. Stevens said that the government had to accept the recommendations of the committee of the association. When the farmers had a good market, they would supply 50,000 hogs a year, the government was prepared to go into the scheme. He said the intention was not that they should erect an elaborate plant such as had been established by some of the private corporations, but it was expected that

the establishment of a plant valued at about \$10,000 would be sufficient for one point, and if the supply of hogs at other points was not enough similar plants might be established at such points as the supply of hogs would warrant.

The present difficulty between the government and the committee was as to what was a reasonable assurance as to the supply of hogs and also the penalty clause attached to the agreement in which it was necessary that a person agreed to supply hogs to the co-operative plant would be fined \$2 per head for every hog sold to a private enterprise. This was necessary owing to the fact that many farmers would sell their hogs to the co-operative concern when the price was six cents or less, but should the price be raised above this figure they would sell to the private concern if the price were more advantageous. A co-operative concern could not be run on the principle that such a man was his brother's keeper just so long as the price was low. He must see to it that he sent in his stock regularly regardless of price, and profits from such a concern would be divided after the disposal of the stock in proportion to the numbers and weight of the material provided. With the exception that two-thirds of the estimated value of the stock would be paid for on delivery.

Mr. Stevens did not see any hope for the success of the scheme or any possibility of the government giving the necessary assistance if the penalty clause were not a part of the agreement. In order to make a co-operative scheme thoroughly successful the patrons must take the good with the bad.

J. C. Boyle, who claimed to have 20 years' experience in the pork packing business, 12 of which were with the P. Burns Company, has a packing scheme project in which he claims that some million dollars will be put into the scheme and he invited the farmers if they considered going into the scheme to unite with him.

An amendment to the resolution that the matter be left with the executive to deal with before the next convention, was carried on the assurance of President Speakerman that the matter would not be allowed to lie there, and the action would be taken before the next convention.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June. Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February. Red Deer—Third Tuesday in

September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

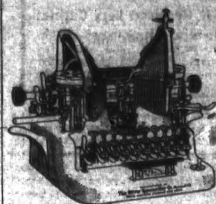
Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT, Inspector of Legal Offices.

OLIVER Typewriter



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Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Spices, Jelly Powders and Extracts. Purest and best. When in doubt use Blue Ribbon. We guarantee perfect satisfaction with all our pure food products.

GERMAN PLANS ARE CHANGED BY RUSSIAN ATTACK.

London, Jan. 22.—Frederick Denmet, Daily News correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphs: "With the spread of the Russian advance through North Poland stretching across the line from Mlawka to Serpucz and Dowlitz, General Von Hindenburg has had to interrupt and alter his dispositions for the remainder of the winter campaign. The main purpose of the present invasion was to reach the middle Vistula and establish the principal German army there for the winter. "This failed entirely, and the foremost German position on the Bzura and west of the Rawka is now composed of compact masses of the enemy's best troops with a wide space to the right and left of them. This exposed position is becoming increasingly dangerous. With the forced abandonment of the project for the bringing of all the German armies in Poland forward to the Vistula, General Von Hindenburg decided on a new redistribution of his forces. This began last week, concurrently with a series of sharp attacks mostly by night on the Russian lines along the banks of the Rawka. "The most evident of the new dispositions is that around Piotrkow, where the Germans have been assembling a large army on a strong prepared position, resting on the middle curve of the Pilica river. "Straggling remnants of Austrian detachments in the Carpathians are constantly being captured and brought into the Russian lines. Many frozen bodies are found. "The victorious operations around Kara Urgan are now nearly completed. The Russians have cleared Turkish raiding expeditions from the territory near the black sea."

RUSSIANS AGAIN MENACING EAST PRUSSIA AND POS.

London, Jan. 18.—The omission from the German official report of any reference to Sosnowitz, the scene of the recent marked German successes, and the French statement that there has been no change in that region, leads to the belief that a renewal of the violent struggle there is impending, the temporary quiet being due to the fact that neither side cares to risk an offensive in the present circumstances. "At widely separated points elsewhere on the western front there have been engagements, but the weather is again playing an important part. The storm in Belgium prevents operations, except artillery duels, and snow in the Vosges, at the other extremity of the line, makes fighting exceedingly difficult. "In the Argonne, however, the fighting is almost continuous and each side claims minor successes. For the time being the Germans seem to be more on the offensive than the defensive. "The German reports of all the eastern operations are very brief; the Russian reports are more in detail and it is believed that the Russians are again menacing East Prussia and Posen. "The Turks, according to reports, have been dealt another staggering blow after their determined stand in the snow at Kara Urgan, in the Caucasus. They are fighting rear guard actions, but are being pressed back toward Erzerum in great disorder. "The London papers print a forecast appearing in the Paris Figaro, that Italy, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria will join the allies, but there is nothing more definite relative to this turn of affairs than there was a fortnight ago. "The Turkish garrison at Adrakop, the partial withdrawal of which was previously reported, has now completely withdrawn according to an Athens dispatch, which gives no explanation. "Paris, Jan. 18.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Following the blowing up of an ammunition depot caused by the bursting of a shell, that part of the village of La Bellevalle (about 20 miles northeast of Amiens) occupied by our troops was burned and we were compelled to evacuate it. The evacuated territory was recaptured by us, however, in a successful attack on the morning of the 18th."

"The enemy has bombarded St. Paul, near Soissons. "In the Champagne some German aeroplanes have flown over our position. They were received by our guns and machine guns, and two of them were brought to the ground inside our lines near Bar-le-Duc. The aeroplanes were slightly damaged. The four aviators in them were made prisoners."

"In the Argonne some desertory cannon and rifle firing has taken place."

"From the Argonne to the Vosges snow storms prevail."

Petrograd, Jan. 19.—The general staff of the Russian staff today gave out a statement as follows: "On the left bank of the river Vistula we delivered a counter-attack the night of January 17 and we reoccupied certain trenches near the village of Goumnie which the enemy had captured the night of January 16. Our action resulted in rendering the situation as it has been. The German detachments defending the trenches were virtually annihilated. Two efforts made subsequently by the enemy in this locality to attack us were without success."

"During the same night the Germans tried twice to assume the offensive on the Goumnie-Vissoufka front, but they were discovered in time by our searchlights and were dispersed by our fire."

"In the region to the east of Piotrkow (south of Lodz) our artillery has destroyed an armored motor car of the enemy. "New attempts made by the Germans to bombard Tarnobrzeg (Galicia) with heavy guns were frustrated by the excellent fire of our artillery. "There is nothing of importance to report on our other fronts."

FARMERS' WIVES NOBLEST OF ALL WOMEN

Edmonton, Jan. 22.—The Edmonton Women's Industrial Association entertained the women delegates to the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta at luncheon Wednesday. One of the representatives of Alberta's country and city interests were afforded this opportunity of meeting each other and exchanging experiences, and need less to say this interchange of ideas was interesting to both. "Mrs. F. M. Morgan, president of the Women's Industrial Association, welcomed the visitors in a few words, in which she claimed that she considered the farm wives were the noblest and best of all women. Following the address of welcome, Mrs. Mount, president of the Consumers' League, spoke. Mrs. Mount congratulated the women of the country on the freedom which they possess which is denied the city women, and assured them that though they might sometimes feel their lives were busy ones, they were finding an investigation that the lives of city women were equally strenuous. "We want you to get the best price for your products," Mrs. Mount stated in conclusion, "and we want to get the best products for the price." "Mrs. Nellie McClung was next introduced and the welcome she received spoke plainly of the interest she has awakened throughout the west. Expressing her pleasure in meeting the delegates she said: "At this time of so much anxiety the eyes of the whole nation are looking to the producer and you women who are the backbone of the nation for the products which go to keep the whole world in fighting trim. Mrs. McClung concluded her address by reciting that famous chapter from "The Second Chance" by Pearl Wesson's essay on "The Greatness." Mrs. Ewing, president of the Women's Canadian Club, spoke for a few moments, explaining the work of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and delivering to the women a message from the lieutenant-governor asking for the interest of the farm women of Alberta in this movement. As a result of her address 72 women announced their willingness to work for the guild and to enlist the sympathies of their neighbors."

GERMAN VERSION OF AIRSHIP RAID ON BRITISH COAST.

London, Jan. 22.—Reuters Amsterdam correspondent sends the following despatch from Berlin, giving the German official version of the airship raid on the English coast: "Our airship, in order to attack the fortified town of Great Yarmouth, was obliged to fly over other towns from which it is stated they were fired at. These attacks were answered by the throwing of bombs."

"England has no right to be indignant, as her flying machines and ships in broad daylight have attacked open towns, such as Freiburg, Der Es-Salaam and Swakopmund."

"Aircraft are acknowledged to be legitimate weapons in the carrying on of modern warfare, as long as their operations are conducted in accordance with the rules of international law. This has been done by our dirigibles. The German nation, forced by England to fight for its existence cannot be compelled to forego the employment of legitimate means of self-defence, and will not do it, relying upon her good right."

YEGG TURNS ON POLICE CHIEF OF EDMONTON.

Saskatoon, Jan. 15.—The feature of the morning session of the Saskatoon police investigation was the bringing out of the witness box. Chief Hill and Detective Cronin, of the Edmonton police force, in the course of cross examination of Frank Heaton. Heaton was the man who first made a written statement about the local detectives, Springer and Reeves, while he was in jail at Edmonton on charges of safe blowing, breaking and entering, theft and other crimes. Cross examined as to this statement by T. A. Lyons, counsel for the local detectives, Heaton admitted that at the time he made the written statement he was led to believe that he would not have to swear in the witness box. Later, he said, Chief Hill pressed him to go into the witness box in the trial of Pierson and McMillan, the other yeggs, and in the preliminary trial Alderman Clarke, of Edmonton. Heaton admitted that he had not been warned in making the statement, that it might be used in evidence against him, but that he had been promised leniency. It had also been intimated to him by a promise of the cells that if he made the statement required by him, he might not even have to stand trial. He also admitted and alleged that Chief Hill had told him that if he did not swear to the statement in the witness box, he (Heaton) was likely to get ten years."

The Edmonton chief, he said, had used words such as "My God, Frank, you're not going back on me now?" It had also been suggested by Hill that if Heaton did not swear to his statement after the statement had appeared in the press, it would be an awful thing for him (Hill). Heaton admitted also that he had not been placed on trial yet on the charges that McMillan and Pierson were convicted on, and that he was still expecting leniency. "The convicted safe-blower, McMillan, went on the stand next and contradicted every item of the evidence of Heaton in respect to the charges against the Saskatoon detectives, but asserted that Detective Cronin, of Edmonton, had had him out from the cells and into his office, suggesting that he might get leniency if he made a statement about the Saskatoon police "getting one over" on Springer and Reeves."

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MARRIAGE MUST NOT INTERFERE WITH WAR.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—Rev. Dr. Chown, general superintendent of the Methodist church, has issued a statement on the question of the marriage of men already enlisted in the Canadian expeditionary force, in which he says: "It is highly desirable that such marriages shall not interfere with the relation of the bridegroom to the army. You are to be married, according to present military regulations, the wife has the privilege of withdrawing her husband from the force. It would, therefore, be clear that a man, through his marriage, may be prevented from proceeding overseas. On this account I desire to urge that any of our ministers before celebrating the marriage of any such soldiers will see that the written permission be obtained from the bride for the bridegroom to fulfill the terms of his enlistment, and that the sanction of the commanding officer is presented in order to make the marriage altogether regular."

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MUST LOOK TO U. S. FOR NEW CAPITAL.

London, Jan. 22.—The London Times, in an editorial article on the restrictions imposed by the British government on new issues of capital, says: "The emphasis with which the treasury gives notice that neutral countries must not look to London to provide them with capital is doubtless intentional. The result presumably will be that they will seek it, and, as we hope, find it in the United States."

"To what extent this temporary abandonment on our part of historic claims as an international money centre may ultimately affect British banking must necessarily be a question for the present of purely speculative interest, though the immediate results must be felt in the city."

"There are good reasons for believing that financial and industrial conditions after the conclusion of peace are likely to restore to us more than all that must now be sacrificed. But while the strain on British finance continues it is inevitable that much of the international business we have been accustomed to do should pass to the only other country, the United States, which is capable of doing it."

"Neutral countries are our debtors, and it is highly important that the payment of interest on our interest payments, it will be more profitable to secure the same results by their obtaining any further loans needed from the United States."

WAR MINISTER OF GERMANY RESIGNS.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announces that Lieut.-Gen. Erich Von Falkenhayn, chief of the German general staff, has resigned as minister of war. Emperor Wilhelm, on accepting Von Falkenhayn's resignation, appointed him a general of infantry.

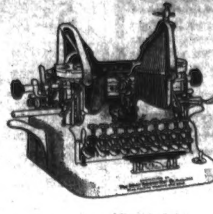
Major-General Will von Hohenborn, according to the announcement, has been appointed minister of war.

Lieut.-Gen. Von Falkenhayn, at his own request, of the office of minister of war, sent him the following order: "I agree with your reasons regarding the appointment of a new war minister and relieve you, according to your wish, from the office of minister of state and war."

"My hearty acknowledgment of your excellent services in this important post I will express by leaving you in your office of chief of general staff of the field army and appointing you a general of infantry."

NO FOOD AT ALL IN PRZEMYSL SAY PRISONERS.

Petrograd, Jan. 22.—Prisoners recently taken in the fighting about besieged Przemyśl state that the garrison there is in extreme need, according to Cossack Deputy Kurutoli, who has arrived in Petrograd from the Austrian front. Even horse meat is almost unobtainable for food. Every day transport horses are slaughtered to furnish meat for the soldiers and the stores are virtually empty, as a considerable part of these were plundered by disorderly crowds. "The losses of the Austrians have been so great that the tenth army corps which was entrusted with the task of raising the siege of Przemyśl was given only two batteries of artillery to aid in its movements."



Reasons Why

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5. Stability and Compactness—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal dustguards protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

GERMAN IDEA OF WHAT IS MERCIFUL APTLY INDICATED.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The Berliner Post in an editorial printed December 20, after saying that "our adversaries have violated every prescription of the Geneva Convention," adds:

"Our duty, therefore, is to treat prisoners and the civil population so that our adversaries will realize all the horrors of the war which they have provoked." The editorial, which bears the caption, "Let Us Be Merciful," continues:

"We have occupied Belgium and crushed its army, yet neither the army nor the people will consent to make peace. This proves that decisive military successes are not sufficient always to attain the real objects of war. War's horrors, the destruction of villages, the suppression of transport and exchanges, the losses of property, the cost of lodging troops, the pressure exercised involuntarily or designedly on an enemy's population, have always been means quite as effective for imposing peace as military victories."

"It may be said that victory is the only means of occupying enough of a country to exercise pressure on a hostile population and thereby on a hostile government. We mean to be willing to renounce this important, indispensable means of concluding the war."

"War made humanely is really made cruelly," adds the German paper, "as a human war lasts longer and exacts greater sacrifices and imposes undesired losses on a national army. The idea of a humane war is inspired by a fatal desire for popularity which induced us to take measures in Alsace which are turned against us."

TEXAS HORSES FOR ALLIES

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 22.—A local firm contracted to furnish the English and French governments with fifty thousand horses within six months and the first shipment of not less than five thousand to be made on or before February 1. Of these animals forty thousand are to be used as saddle horses, while the other ten thousand are to be used for artillery. Dealers estimated the available number of horses for the foreign countries at war in Texas and Oklahoma alone is more than one-half million. "The first shipment of five hundred horses of three thousand to be bought in Texas for Greece is to be made by vessel from Galveston by February 1. A commission from the Greek government is touring the southwest in quest of horses."

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The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

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Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Turns right I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

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Rifles For All Kinds of Hunting.

Winchester rifles are not the choice of one special class, but of all intelligent sportsmen who go to the woods, the plains, or the mountains in quest of game. They are designed to handle all calibers and types of cartridges, to meet the requirements of all kinds of shooting, and can always be counted on to shoot where they are pointed when the trigger is pulled. Winchester rifles and Winchester cartridges are made for one another.

Write for name and address of a dealer nearest you for complete literature.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

\$700 IN CASH PRIZES CAN BE WON WITH A LOAD OF 15 STEERS

at the

FOURTH ANNUAL

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

SATURDAY AND MONDAY, DEC. 6-8, 1913

There are other Liberal Prizes offered.—Entries close NOV. 25, 1913

For all information address C. F. TOPPING, Secretary,

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Daily Market Letter and Sample Grain Sheet. Send in your name and address and we will send you our mailing list—it's free. Let us keep you posted on market prices for grain. Personal attention given to all orders and all grain interests. We have facilities for elevator service and we get best results for shippers. Send today for a supply of sample bags and deal with a firm whose business has been built up by satisfied customers.

CENTRAL GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

706A GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG, MAN.

Paid-up Capital, \$150,000.

References, any Bank or Commercial Agency.

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by sending them to the FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by

THOMPSON, SONS AND COMPANY

THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS

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THE WORLD-FAMOUS REPUTATION OF THE CUNARD LINE

is fully maintained in the magnificent new (1913) one class cabin (II) twin screw steamers "Audacious" and "Albatross".

MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS. Open and Covered Promenades. Spacious Staterooms. Orchestra.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SAILINGS. DECEMBER 8th, from Portland to Liverpool. New (1913) S.S. "Albatross" carrying one class cabin (II) and third class only. Early application for tickets.

For particulars of sailings and services from Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York apply to Local Agents.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 304 Main Street, Winnipeg.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS "THE POPULAR PIONEER LINE"

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CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

Reduced Rates Effective November 7th.

Halifax-Liverpool Service Dec. 8th

Virginia Dec. 20th

St. John-Liverpool Service via Halifax Dec. 13th

Toulon Dec. 10th

Reserve Berths Early

For rates, reservation of berths, etc., apply any railway agent, or

W. R. ALLAN, General Western Agent, Winnipeg.

Explained

Uncle—Yes; once I was taken prisoner by brigands, and they took away all my clothes.

Nephew—Didn't you feel cold with out any clothes?

Uncle—No. You see they kept me covered with their rifles.

Another Bad Break

High Brow—I hold that all motorists should be compelled to wear mufflers.

Mrs. I. H. N. Steel—Compulsion should not be necessary, particularly during the cold season.

Kumford's Overshoes

Rubbers and Over-Shoes in Use.

They are put on and take off as easily as your own shoes. They are made of rubber and are waterproof.

They are made of rubber and are waterproof.

They are made of rubber and are waterproof.

They are made of rubber and are waterproof.

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They are made of rubber and are waterproof.

Time Turkey

A gentleman who was buying a turkey from one Uncle Ephraim asked him, in making the purchase, if it was a time turkey.

Oh, yes, sir, it is a time turkey all right.

Now, Ephraim, are you sure it is a time turkey?

Oh, yes, sir; there isn't a sort of doubt about that. It's a time turkey all right.

Oh, yes, sir, it is a time turkey all right.

He consequently bought the turkey and a day or two later when eating it he came across a small slip of paper on which he met old Ephraim on the street he said: Well, Ephraim, you told me that was a time turkey but I found some shot in it when I was eating it.

Oh, that was a time turkey all right, was it? Ephraim's retort was rapid, but he felt that in this case, he was wrong to tell him in confidence that some shot was intended for him.

The Irishman had had a serious accident and had been hurt off to the hospital to be operated upon. When he lay upon the bed he beckoned to the nurse and said weakly:

I'll not be operated upon by that doctor. Ye must find another one. Why? remonstrated the nurse. He is one of the cleverest surgeons living.

Maybe, was the reply, but he has an unlucky name. I heard them say his name was Doctor Kilpatrick and ye see me name is Patrick.

FIRE IN THE HUMAN BODY

The body is like a furnace, and the food is burned or oxidized just as coal is burned in a stove. When too large an amount of food is taken or the digestive system is deranged, the food ferments and forms poisonous gases and waste substance which cause pain and aches, rheumatism, a serious disease.

Illnesses, headaches, liver disorders and kidney diseases have their beginnings in overeating or the use of foods which disagree. To prevent serious disease it is absolutely essential that the liver, kidneys and bowels be kept regular and active by use of such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

On account of artificial foods and modern methods of life, almost every body finds it necessary to use medicine in order to keep their organs in active working condition. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are most satisfactory, because you can depend on them to produce the desired effects.

The election teacher was instructed by a scholar who had insisted upon learning a long and rather prosy piece. When you have finished the recitation, said the teacher, now give us and leave the platform on tip-toe.

On tip-toe! asked the scholar.

Yes, answered the teacher, so as not to wake the audience.

Minard's Liniments Cures Burns, Etc.

Four Balls

"The Professor"—In this case of gunshot wound the ball has struck the patient in the—

The Absent Minded Student—Give him his ball.

Drives Asthma Before It. The smoke or vapor from Dr. J. D. Keil's Asthma Remedy gives action no chance to linger. It eradicates the cause. Our experience with the relieving remedy shows how actual and positive is the success it gives. It is the result of long study and experiment and was not submitted to the public until its makers knew it would do its work well.

Pa, said little Tommy, you know Jim and Horace? Well, pa, Jim and Horace say their prayers every night and ask God to make 'em good boys.

How nice, said the father. How very nice.

But he ain't done it yet, pa, the little arching added.

The best brand of religion is the kind a man uses in his business.

Toasted to a Golden Brown!

Sounds "smacking good" doesn't it?

That's

Post Toasties

Tender, thin bits of the best parts of Indian Corn, perfectly cooked at the factory, and ready to eat direct from the package—fresh, crisp and clean.

There's a delicate sweetness about "Post Toasties" that make them the favorite flaked cereal at thousands of breakfast tables daily.

Post Toasties with cream and a sprinkling of sugar—Delicious

Wholesome

Easy to serve

Sold by Grocers everywhere

Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

FAKED GRAIN GRADES

YIELD HUGE PROFITS

Figures relating to Minnesota Elevators Show How These and Four

Sold as No. One

Minneapolis, Minn.—The terminal elevators in Minnesota gained more than five million bushels of No. one Northern wheat as a result of mixing the wheat of lower grades during the crop year ending August 31, 1913, according to figures just made public by the state railroad and warehouse commission.

Exactly all of the inferior grades lost in amount in the elevators as a result of the gain made in the No. one Northern. During the year the elevators received 17,566,953 bushels of No. one Northern. These same elevators shipped out 17,566,953 bushels and on Sept. 1 still had on hand 5,062,218 bushels. The total number of bushels of No. one Northern the elevators had and shipped out was 22,629,171. The total average amount to 5,062,218.

The grain was purchased from the farmers on the grades that it went into the elevators and was naturally sold for the grade that it came out. The profit to the terminal elevator during the past year was enormous according to those interested in the grain business.

Much of the number two Northern wheat is larger than any other crop year went to swell the No. 1 Northern. In the elevators. While there were 11,640,000 bushels received only 7,522,650 bushels were shipped out, and there was on hand Aug. 31, 2,091,021. Here then there was a shortage of 2,091,021 bushels. This amount had been raised to No. 1 Northern.

The same story is told in the case of No. three Northern. The total amount received by the elevators was 2,288,121 bushels. There was a total of 3,024,904 bushels had been shipped out and there was on hand 52,783 bushels. The shortage here was 210,783 bushels. All of which had gone to make up the higher grades.

While No. four Northern the same proposition is clear. The amount received was 15,246 and the amount shipped out was only 8,355. There was none on hand Aug. 31. The shortage in this grade was 11,723.

No Grade Shortage

In the No Grade classification the shortage is larger than in any other crop year went to swell the No. 1 Northern. The total amount of No Grade wheat received was 4,212,150. This amount shipped out was 2,102,150. The amount on hand 282,964. The shortage was 2,109,986 bushels.

There was an average in the rejected class of 131,622 bushels. The amount received was 888,185, and the amount shipped out was 919,807. The amount on hand was 104,376. Much of the surplus here came from the No Grade wheat, according to inspectors in the service of the Railroad and Warehouse commission.

With the publication of the figures on the crop year that has just ended Minnesota and Dakota farmers are again beginning to wonder just what they have gained by the mixing right which the elevators possess.

The figures only cover the public terminal elevators. There are hundreds of private elevators that do even more mixing than the public ones. If the figures for all of the elevators in Minnesota that mix could be obtained, representatives of the Railroad and Warehouse commissioners say, the results would be much more evident.

Farmers Were Anxious

Farmers who were interested in the legislative investigations into the grain situation last winter have been anxiously awaiting the publication of the results of mixing for the past crop year.

The crop was one of the largest ever harvested in the northwest. Much of the wheat was of a high grade.

Representatives A. F. Teighon, of Chippewa county, and C. M. Bendison and others, are considering some sort of legislation that will give the farmer more of a share of the result of the mixing. Representative Bendison has been quoted as saying he did not believe that the farmers were getting their full share of the enormous profit.

The farmers are paid for the wheat at the grade it goes into the elevators, he said, when the question was brought up. The elevator men are the only ones who gain by the right to mix. There ought to be some legislation that will give the farmers some benefit from the privilege that is now permitted the elevator men.

Congressman James A. Menasha, just before leaving for Washington, voiced the same sentiments. He has been considering for some time the possibility of making some change in the laws governing the mixing of grain.

Holoway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

Irritating

Ross Block—What are you going to call the new baby?

Reginald Claude replied Bill El Rod.

Bill Reginald Claude a rather affected name?

Yes, was his reply to grow up to be a higher and I fancy that Reginald Claude will start something every time he goes to a new school.


Catching the Pose

I guess that boy, Josh, o mine will make a regular golf player one of these days.

Has he taken up the game?

Not yet. But I have watched him work and I have noticed that whenever he is especially interested in something he 'jes' naturally stands pigeon-toe.

If you are a live wire yourself you are not so liable to get hurt if you run against one.



Health worth having

NA-DRU-CO

Tanbren Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

This is a perfect and pleasant combination of the best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract, Cherry Bark and Hypophosphites. It restores wasted energies, fortifies the system to resist coughs and colds, and gives that abundant vitality which makes one glad to be alive. As a food-tonic after wasting illnesses, or for weak, young children, it has few, if any, equals.

In 50c. and \$1.00 bottles—your Druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.



INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

keeps horses, cows, sheep and pigs in such prime condition, because it is composed of the same berries, roots, seeds and herbs that these animals eat freely when running wild. We grind these ten medicinal ingredients to a fine powder, mix them thoroughly and give them to you, at their best, in International Stock Food.

This is a tablospend of International Stock Food, with the regular grade fresh, helps digestion—makes sound, firm flesh—increases the milk supply—and protects animals against disease and sickness. Sold by dealers everywhere. If you will write and tell us how many head of stock you own, we will forward to you free our \$1.00 Stock Book.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

THAT'S IT—I KNOW NOW!

I receive highest returns when I ship to

Canada Atlantic Grain Co., Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Grain Exchange Winnipeg, Man. Establish'd 1910

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BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

A CANADIAN KNIGHT DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER COMPANION OF THE RANGE

A PATENT THE F.F. DALLEY & CO. LTD. NO DUST NO WASTE HAMILTON CANADA 1910

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

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Makes Bids Leading Road: Port Arthur or Fort William. Notify Peter Jansen Co. Liberal Advances Prompt Returns Best Grades



At the Factory Price

Buying at the factory will lead this range at your station freight prepaid for \$20.00 less than the next best stove on the market. You pocket the dealer's profit—about 30 per cent—get a beautiful steel and malleable iron range built to last a lifetime. And what's more you save money every month on your fuel bill.

Every Range is unconditionally guaranteed.

Sold on easy terms if desired

Dominion Pride Range

It's as good as seeing the range to read the complete and clear description in our book. The book also contains a history of cooking worth reading. Let us send you a copy.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

A Good Reason

Mother—Johnny, you said you had been to Sunday school.

Johnny (with a far-away look)—Yes, mamma.

Mother—How does it happen that your hands are all of fish.

Johnny—I carried home the Sunday school magazine, and the outside page was all about Jonah and his whale.

No Need to Explain

My wife lost her purse with \$15 in it today, said a sad-looking man. While going to town, or coming home? Inquired a sympathiser.

Didn't I say it had one money in it? I answered the sad-looking man and everyone knew when she lost it.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Why Tommy, explained the Sunday school teacher, didn't you say your prayers every day before you go to sleep?

The pen is mightier than the sword, but the sword-swallower parrot more so, than the poet.

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a great many lines
in every department
of the store at
greatly
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Leading Store

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Prop.



Best Goods
at the
Right Prices

A. M. Campbell
Lacombe

The Store
of
Quality

And You Haven't Had Your Watch Cleaned

You know it needs it to correct its irregular running, and you intended to have it done, but put it off. This, then, is to remind you that February is a good month for watch cleaning, and you had better have it done soon.

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Harriet Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Dr. Collier is getting around again, after a severe illness.

Andy Gilman returned on Wednesday from his eastern trip.

Lecture on "The British Empire" by Rev. Mr. Scragg, will be given in the Presbyterian church next Monday night at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Epworth League and St. Andrew's Society. Everybody invited.

Reward offered for information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who

broke into a cottage at Brownlow's Landing between the 16th and 24th of December last and stole a green travelling rug and two red and white cow hides. Information to be given to H. A. Brownlow, Bentley, or R.N.W.M. P. Lacombe.

Prof. Kilham's lecture, in the Methodist church last Monday evening, attracted the largest audience of any lecture of the series. It was supplemented by a number of interesting lantern views of comets, the moon, polar light, etc. All present found the lecture both interesting and instructive.

The Guardian is advised by the Belgian Relief Committee, of Montreal, that what is now most needed is money with which to buy

No. 4 wheat to be shipped to Belgium and there manufactured into flour. Donations of money may be sent to H. Prud'homme, Hon. Treasurer, Belgian Relief Fund, 39 St. Peter street, Montreal.

After three weeks of mild weather, real winter temperatures have prevailed this week. The nights have been cold, but not excessively so, though it has been the coldest weather of the winter so far. One morning thermometers that have cold feet registered 36 below, while thermometers troubled with prickly heat had some trouble getting below the zero mark.

CARNIVAL.

A carnival is being arranged for by the rink management in connection with St. Cyprian's church. A percentage of the gross proceeds will be given to the patriotic fund.

The date will be Monday, February 8th. Full particulars will be given in next week's paper. Get your costume ready and practice for the races. Patriotic costumes will be preferred in awarding the prizes.

GERMAN GUN OF GREAT POWER IS LATEST REPORT.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—Remarkable figures regarding a new German naval gun are given by a German artillery expert writing in the Artilleristische Monatshefte. In discussing an assertion by the London Times that the German navy possesses a gun which carries three miles further than the best British weapon, the writer admits that Krupp are making a gun whose projectile

weighs 20 kilograms (about a ton) and which develops muzzle velocity of 940 metres (about 3,100 feet) a second. The expert reckons from these figures that the gun has 35 per cent. more muzzle force than the British navy's best weapon, and has a range of about 42 kilometres (about 26 miles), while the channel at Dover is only 33 kilometres (about 22 miles) wide. He says the figures given, if correct, will permit the Germans eventually to command the English coast from Calais for a distance of 9 kilometres (about 6 miles) inland with the new gun.

THE AERIAL RAID.

The news that the county of Norfolk, on the east coast of England, has been raided by a German air flotilla, with the result that bombs were dropped killing ten people, should surprise nobody, indeed, it is somewhat strange that the enemy has not attempted such a feat before. One noticeable thing in connection with the latest German attempt against Britain, the same as was the case in the naval raid, is that the attack was not made on any large city or fortified place. In shelling Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, the German naval strategists picked the spot on the east coast of England that was farthest away from a naval base. In their air raid, by deflecting their course a hundred miles to the south, which is nothing for a fleet aeroplane, they would have struck London, a target of immense size, and would, without doubt, have caused considerable commotion in the Empire's capital.

As it is, all they have done is drop a few bombs in an English rural community which is far of the main routes of travel. It is presumed that they picked on Norfolk because there is no naval or aero base within eighty miles,

and before pursuit could be organized they were on their way back across the North Sea.

It is certain that this is not the last that will be seen of German air raiders in Great Britain; they will come back again without a doubt. It is to be hoped that the army and naval authorities' will, in the meantime, so station members of the Royal Flying Corps with their machines that they will be able to give the enemy all he asks for the next time he comes back. And another little British raid, with ships and aeroplanes against Cuxhaven or some other German coast base might show the Kaiser that two can play at this little game.

BRITISH ARMORED MERCHANT SHIP AND ALL HER CREW LOST.

London, Jan. 25.—It was officially announced at the admiralty today that the British armored merchant vessel Viknor has been lost off Ireland with all hands. The vessel, it was stated, either struck a mine or foundered.

The admiralty in its statement says: "She has been missing for some days and must now be accepted as lost with all her officers and men. The cause of her loss is uncertain, but as some bodies and wreckage have been washed ashore on the north coast of Ireland, it is presumed that during the recent bad weather she either foundered, or, being carried out of her course, struck a mine in seas where the Germans are known to have laid them."

The Viknor was formerly the Viking, and was commanded by the admiralty on December 12. She was in charge of Commander Ernest O. Ballantyne. The number of her crew cannot be ascertained.

The Germans Lose Heavily

London, Jan. 25.—Although no big battles, as battles go in this war, have been fought of late, there have been engagements in all the arenas from Asiatic Turkey to the English Channel, in which the losses in men and material have probably been greater in the aggregate than in many of the battles of history.

According to the French reports the attacks which the Germans delivered against the allied lines in Flanders, France and Alsace on the first three days of this week cost them 20,000 men, to which must be added the losses sustained in their repeated attacks on the Russian entrenchments in central Poland.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN ALSACE SNOWS CLOSE TO THANN.

Berne, via Paris, Jan. 25.—In Alsace severe fighting continues around the heights of Hartmannswiller, near Thann. The mountains are covered with snow and the fighting is being carried under severe conditions. The mountains dominate not only Thann but also the roads to the Sauerbrunn valley, and are therefore of great importance from a strategical standpoint.

BORN.

GRIMES—At Lacombe, on Jan. 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grimes, a son.

JONES—At Lacombe, on Jan. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Jones, a daughter.